

Effect of Preliminary Natural Aging Period
on Artificial Aging of Commercial Iron

77589

SOV/129-60-2-2/13

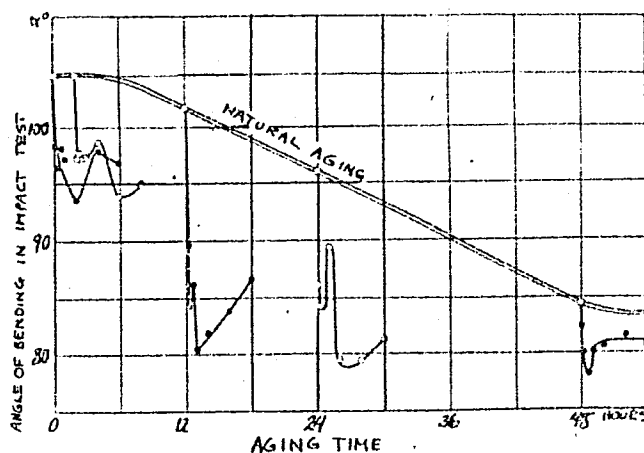


Fig. 2. Changes of impact plasticity in commercial iron specimens as a result of artificial aging at 100° C vs. duration of natural aging after hardening.

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As a result of the above tests, the following conclusions were made: (1) The changes of properties during artificial aging are caused not only by the rates of aging but also by the length of the period between hardening and heating for aging. Therefore, the data of numerous previous investigators who failed to consider this phenomenon are unreliable. (2) The effectiveness of artificial aging also depends on the duration of natural aging after hardening. For commercial iron, artificial aging at 100° C is most effective after natural aging for 24 hr. Manufacturing instructions must indicate optimal aging time for each alloy. (3) The curves of artificial aging of commercial iron have two hardness maxima, i.e., two minima of plasticity. In developing rates for artificial aging, the duration of the latter must be selected in such a way as to attain the second maximum of hardness. (4) It is assumed that during natural and artificial aging different processes take place. In natural aging the processes of

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segregation of dissolved element occur in the lattice of the solvent and, probably, the coherent growth of surplus phase begins. During artificial aging the precipitation of particles of the new phase takes place. I. V. Yesaulov and V. D. Diteriks took part in the experimental part of the investigation. There are 2 figures; and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Polytechnic Correspondence Institute
(Vsesoyuznyy zaachnyy politekhnicheskii institut)

Card 6/6

POGODINA-ALEKSEYEVA, K.M., kand.tekhn.nauk,dots.

Effect of certain metallurgical factors on the strain aging of
structural carbon steel. Trudy Sek.metalloved.i term.obr.mst.NTO
mash.prom. no.2:67-83 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Steel, Structural--Hardening)

18.12.10

85203

S/136/60/000/010/005/010

E073/E335

AUTHORS: Pogodina-Alekseyeva, K.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Timofeyev, Ye.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Influence of Ageing on the Strength of the Type B95 (V95) Alloy at Low and Elevated Temperatures

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1960, No. 10, pp. 68 - 71

TEXT: For the investigations material was used which, compared with the standard composition, had an increased Mg (by 1.5%) and a reduced Zn and Cu content (by 0.5%), i.e. the chemical composition was as follows: 5.18% Zn, 1.17% Cu, 3.94% Mg, 0.49% Mn, 0.16% Cr, 0.32% Si, 0.21% Fe, rest Al. The specimens were cut longitudinally from tubes of 115 mm outer and 75 mm inner diameter, which were produced by pressing and quenching in water from 470 °C followed by ageing at 140 °C for 16 hours. In this state, the mechanical properties of the material were as follows:

yield point $\sigma_{0.2} = 53 \text{ kg/mm}^2$; yield strength $\sigma_B = 61.2 \text{ kg/mm}^2$; elongation 9.5%; contraction 12.8%. The specimens were cut out

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Influence of Ageing on the Strength of the Type V95 Alloy at
Low and Elevated Temperatures

from tube, annealed for 24 hours at 445 °C then, after holding at 465 °C for 30 min, they were quenched in water. Part of the specimens were subjected to natural ageing at room temperature, whilst the remainder were subjected to aging at 50, 100 and 150 °C. At room temperature the ageing times were 2, 8, 16 and 128 hours, respectively. At the higher temperatures the ageing times were 2, 8, 32 and 128 hours, respectively. The aged specimens were subjected to tensile tests at -40, 20, 50, 100 and 150 °C. The results obtained show that artificial ageing does not ensure a sufficient increase in strength if the components are to be used at the same or at temperatures higher than the ageing temperature. However, such ageing is very favourable for components to be used at temperatures which do not greatly exceed the room temperature or at very low temperatures. The lower the operating temperature the greater is the increase in strength due to ageing. In the tests at -40 °C the strength increased by 45% after natural ageing.


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E073/E335

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Low and Elevated Temperatures

as compared to a drop by 10% of non-aged specimens; artificial
ageing at 100 and 150 °C was less favourable, resulting in an
increase in strength of only 5 to 6%. It is concluded that in
selecting ageing regimes it is necessary to take fully into
consideration the conditions of operation (repeated load,
corrosion effects, etc).
There are 3 figures and 1 table.



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S/810/62/000/000/003/013

AUTHOR: Pogodina-Alekseyeva, K. M.

TITLE: On the thermal aging of metals and alloys.

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka; materialy konferentsii po metallovedeniyu i termicheskoy obrabotke, sost. v g. Odessa v 1960 g. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1962, 127-135.

TEXT: The paper presents an analysis of experimental data available in published literature, controversial to the prevailing assumption that thermal aging occurs only in alloys of which the components during solidification form solid solutions (SS) with a limited solubility, that decreases with decreasing temperature. The presence of local nonuniformities in real metals would appear to support a new assumption, namely, that in specific regions of the metal, both on the surface and along grain boundaries and mosaic-block boundaries, regions of supersaturated SS can form, and that this can occur in alloys having phase diagrams with a limited solubility that either does not change or even increases with decreasing temperature. Therefore, a differentiation between bulk aging and thermal aging in individual regions linked with chemical nonuniformity is suggested. Thermally ageable alloys are those comprising Al, Cu, Ti, Zn, et al. An attempt is made to identify

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On the thermal aging of metals and alloys.

S/810/62/000/000/003/013

certain common characteristics of the kinetics and the mechanism of aging in various alloys as determined from a survey of existing experimental evidence. One such common characteristic is the common thermodynamic nature of the aging of various alloys in which the final heterogeneous alloy consisting of the initial SS and the precipitated one or several solute phases of the SS appears to be thermodynamically more stable and having a smaller free energy. Another common characteristic is the qualitatively identical effect upon the aging exerted by external factors, such as the temperature, plastic deformation, elevated pressure, and ultrasonic vibrations. The effect of the prevalence of an interalloying-element bond over that between the alloying elements (AE) and the parent component is briefly described in the light of the greater aging diffusion in 3-component alloys of the Fe-C-AE system than in 4-component alloys, such as those of the Fe-C-Si-AE system, except for systems containing Cu. The effect of temperature on the rate of aging is discussed with reference to strength, hardness, and the coercive force on the one hand and plasticity, toughness, and magnetic permeability on the other hand. The effect of plastic deformation after quench consists in accelerating thermal aging, decreasing solubility, and decelerating diffusion as a result of the distortion of the crystalline lattice. The effect of elevated pressures is little understood. The stimulating effect of ultrasonic vibrations on aging is briefly discussed, and the combined effect of ultrasonic vibrations and elevated temperature is noted.

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On the thermal aging of metals and alloys.

S/810/62/000/000/003/013

Attention is drawn to the phenomenon of recovery in aging, and the work of several Soviet experimenters on steel 10 and on hypereutectoid C-steel with 1.4% C is mentioned. Natural aging accelerates a subsequent artificial aging process, and the effect of the timing of the aging sequence and the intensity of each of the two aging processes upon one another is discussed with reference to work by the Soviet author I. N. Fridlyander. Examples of the differing rate of diffusion of the solute component in the lattices of different types are provided, and the effect of this phenomenon on the temperature level at which thermal hardening occurs is illustrated with reference to low-C steels on the one hand (hardening temperature 20-100°) and Fe-Cu alloys (500-550°C). There are 8 figures, no tables or references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskii institut (All-Union Politechnical Correspondence Institute).

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POGODINA-ALEKSEYEVA, K.M.

Method of calculating the elastic deformation with a Rockwell hardness
tester. Zav.lab. 29 no.12:1488-1489 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaachnyy politekhnicheskii institut.

ACCESSION NR: AP4010074

S/0129/64/000/001/0040/0044

AUTHORS: Pogodina-Alekseyeva, K. M.; Biront, V. S.; Slavin, L. D.

TITLE: The effect of ultrasonics on the mechanical properties of R18 steel.

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 1, 1964, 40-44

TOPIC TAGS: R18 steel, mechanical property, ultrasonication, high speed R18 steel, hardness, microhardness, heat resistance, hardening, annealing, tempering, ultrasonic hardening, ultrasonic tempering, steel structure conversion mechanism, cutting instrument, heat treatment, austenitic steel, martensite, precipitation hardening

ABSTRACT: The effect of ultrasonics on the properties of high speed R18 steel with respect to heat treating is qualitatively the same regardless of the time or duration of its introduction; generally, the hardness, microhardness and heat resistance of the ultrasonically treated steel is higher than that of conventionally treated steel. Ultrasonics intensify the transitions which take place on heat treat-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4010074

ing. Residual austenite is reduced to 18% by hardening with sonication for 1 hour as compared with 25 hours for conventional hardening. Hardness increases with prolonged ultrasonics treatment, and microhardness is also higher. This is explained by the increased amount of carbide precipitates and their hardening. The effect of ultrasonics during tempering is identical to the effect during annealing. It is possible to obtain the same conversion of residual austenite in a two-stage (to 0.3%) or even in a single stage (to 3%) tempering that requires three-stage tempering by conventional methods. The heat resistance of ultrasonically treated steels, during annealing, tempering, or both is also higher with 1 hour of treatment being optimum. It is proposed that ultrasonics prepare the structure of the steel for further conversion, accelerate the break-down of residual austenite and thereby form intermediate phases (not strengthening martensite-austenite mixtures) which are apparently strengthened, especially by second tempering. Increased microhardness due to ultrasonic tempering is explained by the formation of submicroscopic separated carbides, i. e., precipitation hardening of the martensite. Ultrasonic heat treatment, especially

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ACCESSION NR: AP4010074

1 hour ultrasonic tempering, is recommended for simple cutting instruments. Orig. art. has: 3 Figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut
(All-Union Correspondence Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 07Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

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ACC NR: AP6032451 SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/009/0007/0009

AUTHOR: Pogodina-Alekseyeva, K. M.; Kremlev, Ye. M.

ORG: All-Union Correspondence Polytechnic Institute (Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Effects of ultrasound on the elimination of residual stresses in KhVG steel during tempering

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 9, 1966, 7-9

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasound, steel, stress analysis, stress relaxation, metal stress/KhVG steel

ABSTRACT: The possibility of using ultrasound to speed up the processes of dimensional stabilization is analyzed, and the effects of ultrasound on the reduction of residual stresses in hardened KhVG steel during low-temperature tempering are studied. In its initial state the steel's structure is that of fine grained pearlite. Experiments have shown that when tempering was in compressor oil which is subjected to ultrasound, the effect of the latter on the elimination of the residual stresses in KhVG steel during low-temperature tempering was negligible. How-

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UDC: 621.789

ACC NR: AP6032451

ever, when a steel specimen was exposed to direct treatment with ultrasound, the reduction of residual stresses was considerably accelerated. The treatment resulted in a 50-percent reduction of stresses below that of the original value after 0.5 hr, which would otherwise require tempering at 180C for two hours.

SUB CODE: 05, 11, 20/SUBM DATE: none/ORIG REF: 002/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6036543

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0138/0139

AUTHOR: Gul'tyayev, P. A.; Pogodina, N. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of nitrogen-oxygen and helium-oxygen hyperoxia on the morphological composition of the blood mice [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 138-139

TOPIC TAGS: helium oxygen atmosphere, hematology, hyperoxia

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the effect of hyperoxic (80%) nitrogen--oxygen and helium--oxygen atmospheres at normal pressures and a temperature of 25° to 26° C on morphological blood composition and other indices of the state of the organism in white mice.

The CO₂ concentration did not exceed 0.1% to 0.7%. Blood studies were made at the beginning and at various times (from 1 to 11 days) during the experiment.

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ACC NR: AT6036543

It was found that erythrocyte counts and hemoglobin content decreased slightly from initial values during the first 1 or 2 days in both gas media. From 2 or 3 to 8 or 9 days, however, these indices were higher (especially in the nitrogen--oxygen atmosphere) than before exposure to the hyperoxic gas media. Thereafter they decreased sharply and remained low until the end of the experiment.

Leukocyte counts were 20% to 60% below the initial value throughout both series of experiments. Leukopenia was more severe in the "helium" mice than in the "nitrogen" mice. The decreased leukocyte counts in both series of experiments were primarily due to a 25% to 65% decrease in the number of lymphocytes.

Lymphopenia was often accompanied by neutrophilosis (4th to 11th days) in the "nitrogen" mice and by neutropenia (from the 1st to 2d and 5th to 10th days) in the "helium" mice.

Monocyte counts were below initial values in both groups throughout exposure to the hyperoxic gas media.

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ACC NR: AT6036543

Phase-type changes were seen in the number of leukocyte and erythrocyte formed elements. However, phase changes in the two media were often out of phase with one another.

The data show that the effects of hyperoxic nitrogen and helium atmospheres are almost identical as regards the direction and character of shifts in morphological blood composition. However, the degree and time of appearance of these shifts are slightly different in hyperoxic helium and hyperoxic nitrogen atmospheres. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

POGODINSKIY, G.

Gymnastics of memory. Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.4:88-89 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(MEMORY)

AUTHOR: Pogoditskiy, M.

SOV/92-58-7-15/37

TITLE: Young Oilmen of the Tatar Republic and Their Efforts to Boost
Petroleum Output (Molodyye neftyaniki Tatarii v bor'be za neft')

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958,³ Nr 7, pp 17 - 18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The appearance of the petroliferous region in the Tatar Republic is changing every day and a growing mass of derricks is gradually spreading over the whole area. Young Communist League members and Soviet youth engaged in petroleum production, now exceed one third of all oil workers in the region. They are making efforts to raise the petroleum output of the Tatar ASSR, and they hope to gain first place in the socialist competition among Soviet petroleum producers. Petroleum recovered in the Tatar Republic is shipped to various refineries in Omsk, Kuybyshev, Saratov, Groznyy, Moscow and in the Bashkir Republic. Tatar petroleum is the most inexpensive petroleum in the country. The youth of the Tatar Republic unanimously supported the initiative of the Groznyy oilmen in combatting petroleum losses, and a convention devoted to problems of reducing petroleum and gas

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Young Oilmen of the Tatar Republic (Cont.)

SOV/92-58-7-15/37

losses and saving electric power and material was arranged by the Tatar Petroleum Industry Administration. As a result of obligations, undertaken by young oilmen during this convention, 80 dry holes were recovered and produced over 400,000 tons of petroleum. Hundreds of engineers, technicians and workmen took part in the competition for the best proposal on how to reduce petroleum losses and save valuable material. Educational meetings have also been arranged for petroleum workers of the Bugul'manef't' Administration, and practical suggestions made by drillers, operators, and mechanics are being examined, appraised, and applied. For example, the author states that as a result of a suggestion to use aluminic paint for coating the measuring tanks and traps at 230 oil wells, and because of the installation of a level controlling device developed by Petrov, over 140,000 tons of petroleum were saved during one summer. The Tatar oilmen unanimously undertook an obligation pledging that each drilling crew will drill 20,000 meters during 1958. They also promised to boost petroleum production by 5.5 million tons, to utilize 700 million cu.m. of gas, and to save 12 million rubles by implementing various practical proposals. There is a photograph showing the section chief Ye. Alekseyenko and the senior operator Lutfulle Khayrullin, who work at the No. 5 oilfield of the Bugul'manef't' Petroleum Production Administration.

Card 2/2 1. Petroleum--Production 2. Personnel--Performance 3. Personnel--Attitudes
4. Pictures

POGOIZEI SKI, Witold

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 15 No. 3
March 1954
Analysis

- (1) *Pogorzelski, Witold. Equations intégrales singulières. *Comptes Rendus du Premier Congrès des Mathématiciens Hongrois, 27 Août-2 Septembre 1950*, pp. 561-564. *Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 1952.* (Hungarian and Russian summaries)

In connection with a problem of tides H. Poincaré arrived at an integral equation (in appearance, of the second kind), whose kernel $N(s, \sigma)$ has a polar singularity for $s = \sigma$ (here s, σ are lengths of arcs along the regular boundary C of a domain in the plane). Poincaré solved (1) by means of a certain transformation (P) (now well known) of the iterated integral, involving $N(s, \sigma)$ and its residue. The author has previously given a sufficient condition that a kernel N be closed. Without proofs and without statement of precise hypotheses, he gives indications of how the notion of closed kernels and the transformation (P) enable one to reduce the system

$$\int_0^a N_\nu(x, y) F[x, y, \phi_1(y), \dots, \phi_n(y)] dy = f_\nu(x) \quad (\nu = 1, \dots, n)$$

and the single equation

$$\int_0^a N(x, y) F[x, y, \phi(y), \phi'(y), \dots, \phi^{(n)}(y)] dy = f$$

to another system and to another equation, each solvable by successive approximations. [See also *Ann. Soc. Polon. Math.* 24, 75-87 (1952); these Rev. 14, 181.]

W. J. Trjitzinsky (Urbana, Ill.).

TSUKERMAN, I.S.; POGONIN, P.V.

Developing a type model of staff for the main
processing shops of potato-rasping plants. Sakh.prom.
34 no.8:62-65 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut krakhmalo-
patochnoy promyshlennosti.
(Starch industry)

NEDRIGAYLOV, V., inzh.; GIMEYN, S.; LISITSYN, V.; LEBEDEV, Yu.; POGONIN, A.;
POTAPOV, P.

Technical information. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 6 no.7:41-46
J1 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Starshiy inzh. laboratorii tekhniki bezopasnosti Gosudarstvennogo
vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta
remonta i ekspluatatsii mashinno-traktornogo parka (for Gimeyn).
2. Tekhnicheskoy inspektor Yaroslavl'skogo soveta professional'nykh
soyuzov (for Potapov).

POGONIY, V.S., inzh.

Investigating the interaction of precast pavement slabs
with a roadbed. Avt.dor.i dor.stroi. no.1:121-126 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

TOVSTOLES, Nikolay Il'ich. Prinimali uchastiye: DIKAREV, V.V., inzh.;
GORBIK, M.D., inzh.; POGONII, V.S., inzh. ALEKSANDROVSKIY, A.,
red.; GOKHMAN, S., tekhn.red.

[Brief manual of engineering geodesy] Kratkii spravochnik po
inshenernoĭ geodesii. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i
arkhit. USSR, 1960. 294 p. (MIRA 14:3)
(Surveying)

POGONKA, Iozef

Czechoslovakia - Radio Industry and Trade

Czechoslovak radio industry. Radio no. 5 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952 ~~1952~~, Uncl.

POGONKINA, NA.

USSR/ Chemistry - Synthesis
Card 1/2
Authors
Title

Periodical
Abstract

Pub. 40 - 25/27
Mironov, V. F., and Pogonkina, N. A.
Synthesis of silico-hydrocarbons with the double bond in relative to the Si-atom
Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk 1, 182-186, Jan-Feb 1955

Data are presented on the order of addition of HBr to delta-alkenylsilanes. The discovery of a new method for the synthesis of gamma-alkenyl silanes through dehydrobromination of delta-bromalkylsilanes synthesized with alkali, is announced. The six new gamma-alkenylsilanes synthesized by the new method and by the reaction of Grignard reagents consisting of alpha-chloroalkyltrialkylsilanes with allyl bromide and methyl chloride are described.

Acad. of Sc., USSR, The N. D. Zelinskiy Inst. of Org. Chem.
Submitted: July 19, 1954

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

Card 2/2 Pub. 40 - 25/27

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk 1, 182-186, Jan-Feb 1955

Abstract : The synthesis of the first alkenylsilane representative with the double bond in epsilon position relative to the Si atom is explained. Eleven references: 5 USA, 5 USSR and 1 English (1946-1954). Table

Fosonkina, N. A.

2 m 7

Cyanoethylation of organosilicon amines. v. P. Mi-
 romov, A. D. Petrov, and N. A. Fosonkina (N. D. Zeln-
 ski Inst. Org. Chem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow).
Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk 1955,
 705-70; Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Div. Chem. Sci. 1955,
 685-7 (Engl. translation).—Heating 160 g. EtNH₂ and 150 g.
 Me₂SiCH₂Cl in an autoclave 10 hrs. at 150° gave, after treat-
 ment of the mixt. with 10% NaOH, 51% EtNHCH₂SiMe₂,
 b_m 121.2°, n_D²⁰ 1.4155, d₄ 0.7594, and 15.4% EtNHCH₂SiMe₂,
 b_m 104.5°, n_D²⁰ 1.4319, d₄ 0.7014. EtNH₂ (91
 g.) and 61.3 g. Me₂SiCH₂Cl in 8 hrs. at 150° gave 72.5%
 EtNHCH₂SiMe₂, b_m 148.2°, n_D²⁰ 1.4232, d₄ 0.7692; only
 19% yield was obtained by ordinary refluxing 31 hrs., and
 53 hrs. longer reflux gave 32.4% total yield. EtNH₂,
 (23.2 g.) and 20 g. (MeO)₂SiMeCH₂Cl in 4 hrs. at 150° gave
 25.6% EtNHCH₂SiMe(OMe), b_m 156.5°, n_D²⁰ 1.4118, d₄
 0.9120. To 3.7 g. CH₃CHCN (I) was added 9.2 g. Et-
 NHCH₂SiMe₂ and the mixt. kept 12 hrs. at 60° gave 77.4%
 Me₂SiCH₂NEtCH₂CH₂CN, b_p 83.5°, n_D²⁰ 1.4466, d₄ 0.8012.
 I (10 g.), 3.2 g. AcOH, and 20.6 g. PhNHCH₂SiMe₂ in 24
 hrs. at 130° gave 68.6% Me₂SiCH₂NPhCH₂CH₂CN, b_p
 199-201°, n_D²⁰ 1.5383, d₄ 1.0850. I (10 g.) and 19.3 g.
 EtNHCH₂SiMe₂ in 61 hrs. at 77-80° gave 13.9% Et₂SiNEtCH₂-
 CH₂CN, b_p 252-5°, n_D²⁰ 1.4575, d₄ 0.8914, while a 40%
 yield was obtained on treatment of 62.7 g. EtNHCH₂CH₂-
 CN with 65 g. Et₂SiCl in dry Et₂O and keeping overnight;
 the product b_p 285-8°, n_D²⁰ 1.4590, d₄ 0.8923. To 3.2
 g. Et₂NCH₂SiMe₂ in Et₂O was added 6 g. MeI; after 6 days
 the mixt. yielded 6 g. (Me₂SiCH₂NEtMe)₂I, m. 118°;
 in 3 days the yield reached 100%. Similarly were prepd.
 Me₂SiCH₂NEtI, m. 170°, Me₂SiCH₂NEt(CH₂CH₂CH₂)₂I,
 m. 144-6°, Me₂SiCH₂NMeEt(CH₂CH₂CN)₂I, m. 190°, and
 (Me₂SiCH₂NEtMe)₂I, m. 140-2°. G. M. Kosolapoff.

②

NA
8/24

POGONKINA, N. A.

USSR/ Chemistry - Synthesis methods

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 21/50

Authors : Petrov, A. D., Memb. Corresp., Acad. of Sc., USSR.; Mironov, V. F.; and
Pogonkina, N. A.

Title : Synthesis of trialkylsilimethylrhodanides and beta - (trialkylsililalkoxy)
propionitriles

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/1, 81-84, Jan 1, 1955

Abstract : It is shown for the first time that alpha-chloromethyltrialkylsilanes
(which only recently became accessible compounds), react easily with
ammonium thiocyanate resulting in the formation of homologous thiocyana-
tes. The derivation of hitherto unknown Si-containing alcohols and their
acetates is announced. Recent application of the cyanethylation reaction
in organic chemistry of silicones is also reported. A new method for
the synthesis of trialkylsilimethylrhodanides and beta-(trialkylsililalkoxy)
propionitriles is described. Seven references: 4 USA and 3 USSR (1946-
1954). Table.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR., The N.D. Zelinskiy Institute of Organic Chemistry

Submitted : July 7, 1954

MIRONOV, V.F.; POGONKINA, N.A.

Synthesis and conversions of silicon organic rhodanides and mercaptans.
Izv.AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.6:707-712 Je '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1.Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D.Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Silicon organic compounds)

[illegible]

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Mironov, V. F., Pogonkina, N. A.

SOV/62-59-1-14/38

TITLE:

Addition of Thioacetic Acid to Alkenyl-Trialkyl Silanes
and Synthesis of Mercaptans Containing Silicon (Prisoyedi-
neniye tiouksusnoy kisloty k alkeniltrialkilsilanam i sintez
kremnesoderzhashchikh merkaptanov)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk,
1959, Nr 1, pp 85 - 90 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the present paper the authors found that thioacetic acid is added not only to dialkyl silanes, but also to other unsaturated silicon hydrides which possess the double bond in the α -, β - and γ -position. Various organo-silicon thioacetates were saponified with alkali in order to synthesize silicomercaptans. It was found that the silicon acetates obtained from vinyl-, allyl-, γ -butenyl and other alkenyl-trialkyl silanes are easily saponified up to silicomercaptans. They are cyanoethylated in high yield by acrylonitrile. The constants and in.fra-red spectra of products which were obtained by cyanoethylation both according to the left and to the right of scheme 2, proved

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Addition of Thioacetic Acid to Alkenyl-Trialkyl Silanes
and Synthesis of Mercaptans Containing Silicon

SOV/62-59-1-14/38

to be identical. With reference to the order of addition of HSCOCH_3 to γ -butenyl-trialkyl silanes it is assumed that the hydrolysis of the thioacetates obtained leads to the formation of γ -silicomercaptans. The authors failed to estimate the relative reactivity of the silicomercaptans of the homologous series $\text{R}_3\text{Si}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{SH}$ ($n = 1, 2, 3$ and 4) in the reaction with akrylnitrile since all of them react rapidly and strongly with akrylnitrile. The addition of ethyl mercaptan takes place in the same easy way. γ -(trimethylsilyl) propyl-ethyl sulfide was synthesized to prove its order of addition. The infrared spectra of this γ -silicon sulfide and the silicon sulfide obtained from $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiC}_3\text{H}_5$ and ethyl mercaptan proved to be identical. However, the silicon sulfide obtained from trimethyl-allyl silane in the saponification of the adduct of dimethyl-dithiophosphoric acid was quite different. Thus, the assumption is confirmed (Ref 4) that the addition of dialkyl-dithiophosphoric acid to trialkyl-allyl silanes takes place according to Markovnikov's

Card 2/3

Addition of Thioacetic Acid to Alkenyl-Trialkyl Silanes and Synthesis of Mercaptans Containing Silicon

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rule, like HBr. It was stated that an indivisible polysulfide mixture is easily produced by trialkyl-allyl silanes on heating with elementary sulfur. The table gives 27 organo-silicon compounds synthesized by the authors which so far have not been described in publications. There are 1 table and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED:

April 10, 1957

Card 3/3

POGONKINA, N. A., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Research into the field of carbofunctional silicorganic compounds. (Halides, pseudohalides, alcohols, amines, and mercaptans)." Moscow, 1960. 11 pp; (Academy of Sciences USSR, Inst of Organic Chemistry im N. D. Zelinskiy); number of copies not given; price not given; (KL, 21-60, 118)

86480

53770

2209 1230 1273

S/062/60/000/011/007/016
B013/B078

AUTHORS: Mironov, V. F., Pogonkina, N. A.

TITLE: Relative Reactivity of ω -Trialkylsilyl-substituted
Alcohols and Mercaptans With Phenyl Isocyanate

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh
nauk, 1960, No. 11, pp. 1998 - 2002

TEXT: The authors study the reactivity of organosilicon alcohols and mercaptans of the following homologous series: $(CH_3)_3Si(CH_2)_nOH$ and $(C_2H_5)_2CH_3Si(CH_2)_nSH$, $n = 1, 2$, and 3 . For this purpose, an equivalent amount of phenyl isocyanate was added to certain amounts of the organosilicon alcohol-methanol mixture concerned. The molar portion of the reacting organosilicon alcohol was calculated by analyzing the silicon content in the resulting urethan mixture. The results obtained for three organosilicon alcohols are given in Table 1. It may be seen from them that trimethyl-silyl methanol is 2.5 times more reactive than methyl alcohol, and about twice more active than the homologs coming next to it:

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Relative Reactivity of ω -Trialkylsilyl-substituted Alcohols and Mercaptans With Phenyl Isocyanate

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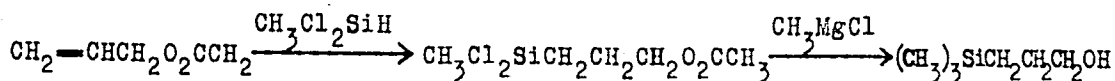
β -trimethyl-silyl ethanol and γ -trimethyl-silyl propanol. Also the reactivity of organosilicon mercaptans of the homologous series $(C_2H_5)_2CH_3Si(CH_2)_nSH$ was examined and calculated by the same method, with respect to butyl mercaptan. Results are given in Table 2. Diethylmethyl silyl-methyl mercaptan exhibited only about half the reactivity of butyl mercaptan, and about one-tenth of the reactivity of the homologs coming next to it and having the thiol group in the β - and γ -positions. The results obtained can be explained by a rapid extinction of the positive induction effect of the electron-emitting trialkyl-silyl group. This effect is obviously strongest in compounds with functional groups in the α -position. The special character of the compounds with functional groups in the α -position is also observable in the analysis of the Raman spectra of the alcohols and mercaptans concerned. The organosilicon mercaptans used were synthesized by the method described in Ref.4, except for γ -trimethyl-silyl propanol. The latter was synthesized as follows:

Card 2/3

86480

Relative Reactivity of ω -Trialkylsilyl-substituted Alcohols and Mercaptans With Phenyl Isocyanate

S/062/60/000/011/007/016
B013/B078



In view of the high yield and purity of the product, this method seems to be better than the one described in Ref.5. The Raman spectra were taken by L. A. Leytes with an MCT-51 (ISP-51) apparatus. There are 2 tables and 8 references: 3 Soviet and 5 US.

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imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 29, 1959

Card 3/3

Co

27

Determination of moisture in oil seeds by measuring their dielectric constants. V. Razbichin and N. Pugonkina. *Moskolskoye Zhurno Delo* 15, No. 1, 10-18 (1930). A review of literature, with 5 references. C. H.

ASB-56A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

POGONKINA, N.I.

RZHEKHIN, V.F.; POGONKINA, N.I.

Investigation of errors in calculating the supply-production balance.
Masl.zhir.prom. 17 no.1:22-26 Ja '52. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov.
(Oil industries--Accounting)

1. RZHEKHIN, V.P.: POGONKINA, N.I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Oilseed Plants
7. Micro-interferometric method for determining raw fat in individual oilseeds.
Masl. zhir. prom. 17. no. 6. 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.

POGONKINA, N. I.

C.A. V-48
Jan 10, 1954
Fats, Fatty oils,
Waxes & Detergents

Denaturation of the albuminous matter during reprocess-
ing of sunflower seeds according to prepress-expeller MD
scheme. V. P. Rzhekhin and N. I. Pogonkina. *Maslo-
bolno-Zhirovaya Prom.* 18, No. 7, 13-14 (1953).—Changes of
globulin-type protein to a salt-insol. modification during the
prepn. (I) of crushed seeds for the extrn. of the oil, prepressing
(II), and then expeller pressing (III), were investigated.
After I and II stages of processing 49% became insol.; 46%
after III. Vladimir N. Krukovskiy

All-Union Sci. Res. Inst. Fats.

POGONKINA, N.I.

RZHEKHIN, V.P.; POGONKINA, N.I.

Denaturation of protein substances in the process of obtaining
soybean oil. Masl.-zhir.prom 19 no.6:6-8 '54. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov.
(Proteins) (Soybean oil)

POGONKINA, N. I.

Reprocessing of soybean seeds for production of edible cake and oil. V. P. Rzhckhin, N. I. Pogonkina, and V. N. Chuukaeva. *Maslobolno-Zhirovyye Prom.* 21, No. 6, 9-13 (1955).--Data are presented to show that in order to obtain high-quality soybean cake and oil, it is necessary to raise moisture content of crushed seed meats (I) to 12.5-13% and age I for 4 hrs. The temp. of I during cooking and pressing should be 95 and 105°, resp. Vladimir N. Krukovsky

2

A-U Sci Res Inst. Oils

POGONKINA, N. I.

2

Interaction between lipides and protein of the oil-bearing
seed in oil-extraction process. V. P. Rutekhin and N. I.
Pogonkina. *Moskovskoye Zhurno Prirodoz. 23, No. 1, II-13*
(1957).--Solvent-extd. soybean, sunflower, and cottonseed
meal samples contg. 1-15% moisture and 20% of added re-
fined oil or stearic acid were heated in sealed tubes for 2 hrs.
at 160-185 and 120-125°, then dried and pulverized. The
resulting mass (I) was extd. twice with Et₂O in a Soxhlet
app. for 10 and 20-30 hrs. The combined exts. were then
evapd. and the residue was dried and weighed. Ten g. of
I was refluxed with 240-ml. portions of Et ale. to set free the
protein-bound lipides (II), dried, and re-extd. each time with
petr. ether or Et₂O. After evapg. the solvent, the residue
was treated with acetone to ppt. the phospholipides (III),
the acetone filtered and evapd. for the gravimetric detn. of
III and II. The thermophys. treatment of the raw material
in the oil-manufg. processes was the detg. factor for the re-
sidual oil content of the cake. The method described could
be employed successfully in the control of the manufg. pro-
cesses.
Vladimir N. Krukovsky

A-U See Res. Inst. Cils

Pogonkina, N.I.
RZHEKCHIN, V.P.; POGONKINA, N.I.

Manometric method for determining the fat content of seeds, oil
cake, and other materials. Masl.-zhir. prom. 23 no.12:15-17 '57.
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov.
(Oils and fats--Analysis) (Manometer)

RZHEKHIN, V.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BODYAZHINA, Z.I.; VENGEROVA, N.V.; VISHNEPOL'SKAYA, F.A.; GALUSHKINA, N.A.; GAVRILENKO, I.V.; GRAUERMAN, L.A.; IRODOV, M.V.; KARANTSEVICH, L.G.; KREYSINA, R.A.; KUPCHINSKIY, P.D.; LEVIT, M.S.; LEONT'YEVSKIY, K.Ye.; LITVINENKO, V.P.; LYUBCHANSKAYA, Z.I.; MAZYUKOVICH, V.A.; MAN'-KOVSKAYA, N.K.; NEVOLIN, F.V.; POGONKINA, N.I.; POPOV, K.S.; PREMET, G.K.; SARKISOVA, V.G.; SEMENOV, Ye.A.; STERLIN, B.Ye.; SERGEYEV, A.G., kond.tekhn.nauk, obshchiy red.; PRITYKINA, L.A., red.; TARASOVA, N.M., tekhn.red.

[Technical and chemical production control and accounting in the oils and fats industry] Tekhnokhimicheskii kontrol' i uchet proizvodstva v maslodobyvaiushchei i zhiopererabatyvaiushchei promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat. Vol.1. 1958. 403 p. (MIRA 13:1)

(Oil industries)

POGONKINA, N.I.

~~RZHEKHIN, V.P.~~; ~~POGONKINA, N.I.~~

Comparative study of several methods for determining the gossypol content of cottonseeds and cottonseed oil, cake and meal. Masl.-shir. prom. 24 no.3:4-8 '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov. (Gossypol--Analysis) (Cottonseed products--Analysis)

RZHEKHIN, V.P.; POGONKINA, N.I.

Determining the fatty acid composition of vegetable oils on the basis of the iodine and thiocyanogen values. Masl.-zhir. prom. (MIRA 11:8)
24 no. 8:10-12 '58.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov.
(Oils and fats--Analysis)
(Acids, Fatty--Analysis)

RZHEKHIN, V.P.; POGONKINA, N.I.

Determining total content of oxidation products in vegetable oils.
Masl.-zhir. prom. 24 no.10:6-9 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov.
(Oils and fats--Analysis)

BODIAZHINA, Z.I.; VRNGEROVA, N.V.; GEYSHINA, K.V.; GRAUERMAN, L.A.;
 IRODOV, M.V.; KARANTSEVICH, L.G.; KRAT'-OSIKINA, G.A.;
 KUPCHINSKIY, P.D.; LEONT'YEVSKIY, K.Ye.; LITVINENKO, V.P.;
 LYUBCHANSKAYA, Z.I.; MAZYUKOVICH, V.A.; MAN'KOVSKAYA, H.K.;
 NEVOLIN, F.V.; POGONKINA, N.I.; POPOV, K.S.; PREMET, G.K.;
 RZHEKHIN, V.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SARKISOVA, V.G.;
 SEMENOV, Ye.A.; STERLIN, B.Ya.; TIPISOVA, T.G.; SEROBYEV,
 A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; PRITYKINA, L.A., red.; GOTLIB,
 E.M., tekhn.red.

[Technochemical control and production accounting in the oils
 and fats industry] Tekhnokhimicheskii kontrol' i uchet proiz-
 vodstva v maslodobyvayushchei i zhiropereperabatyvayushchei pro-
 myshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat. Vol.2. [Special
 methods in the analysis of raw material and semiprocessed and
 finished products] Spetsial'nye metody analiza syr'ya, polu-
 fabrikatov i gotovoi produktsii. 1959. 495 p. (MIRA 13:5)
 (Oil industries) (Oils and fats--Analysis)

RZHEKHIN, V.P.; POGONKINA, N.I.; VORONOVA, E.K.

Behavior of peroxide and epoxide compounds in the thermal
treatment of oilseeds and oils. Masl.-zhir.prom. 25 no.8:
14-16 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov.
(Oils and fats) (Oxides)

RZHEKIN, V.P.; POGONKINA, N.I.

Interaction between lipoids and proteins of oil-bearing seeds
during the extraction of oil. Masl.-zhir.prom. 26 no.7:17-19
Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Lipides)

(Proteins)

(Seeds)

POGONKINA, N.I.; RZHEKHIN, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Determining the total content of oxidation products in vegetable oils. Masl.-zhir. prom. 29 no.8:7-10 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov.

AVIN, G.Sh., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby; POGONOV, Yu.P., podpolkovnik
meditsinskoy sluzhby

Use of vitamin A for increasing night vision in military personnel.
Voen.-med.zhur. no.9:75-76 S '61. (MIRA 15:10)
(VITAMINS--A) (NIGHT VISION) (MEDICINE, MILITARY)

POGONOVSKIY, S.I., inzh.

Management of power systems. Elektr. sta. 29 no.7:94 J1 '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

(Power plants)

POGONOVSKIY, Z.I., prof.

Standardization in the construction of railroad building in the
Polish People's Republic. Transp. stroi. 8 no.11:30 N '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

1.Kafedra stroitel'stva Varshavskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Poland--Railroads--Buildings and structures)

WALECKI, H.; WOJCIECHOWSKI, E.; ~~POGONOWSKA, J.~~

Detection of antigen fraction of Salmonella typhi in urine. Med. dosw.
mikrob. 5 no.2:237-244 1953. (CML 25:1)

1. Of the Institute of Microbiology of Warsaw Medical Academy.

POGONOWSKA, JANINA A

DOBROWOLSKA, Halina; JUNGEMAN, Dorota; POGONOWSKA, Janina

Effect of streptomycin on variability of *Shigella dysenteriae*. Med.
dosw. mikrob. 6 no.3:281-292 1954.

1. Z Zakladu Mikrobiologii Lekarskiej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie.
(SHIGELLA,
dysenteriae, eff. of streptomycin, variability)
(STREPTOMYCIN, effects,
on *Shigella dysenteriae*, variability)

POGONOWSKA, J.
DOBROWOLSKA, H; JUNGHERMAN, D.; POGONOWSKA, J.

Studying the variability of some strains of dysentery bacteria
under the effect of streptomycin. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun.
no.8:115-116 Ag '55. (MLRA 8:11)
(SHIGELIA PARADYSENTERIAE) (STREPTOMYCIN)

POGONOWSKA, J.
Poland /Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis.
Antibiotics.

F-2

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35574

Author : Jungerman, D.; Pogonowska, J.

Title : A Study of the Modification of Several Strains
of Dysentery Bacteria Under the Influence of
Chloramphenicol

Orig Pub: Med. doswiad. i mikrobiol., 1956, 8, No. 3, 311-
315

Abstract: Strains of Shigella schmitzi and Sh. sonnei were
obtained which were resistant to the action of
chloramphenicol (0.25 and 1.7 mg/ml respectively).
Morphologically they differed from the original,
but not biochemically. The quantity of proteins
and nucleic acids of the sensitive and resistant
strains was identical. The authors consider that
the mechanism of the action of chloramphenicol

Card 1/2

POGONOWSKA, Janina

Cell membrane in bacteria. Postery hig.med.dow. 13 no.4:
365-374 J1-Ag '59.
(BACTERIA)

POGONOWSKA, J.
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation:

Source: Warsaw, Postępy Higieny i Medycyny Doswiadczałnej, Vol XV, No 4,
1961, p. 366.

Data: "Antigen Structure of Bacilli of the Alkalescens-Dispar Group."
English abstract of English article, originally published in
Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci., Cl. II. Biol., 1960, 8, 205.

Authors:

Warsaw
PAN
MIKULASZEK, E.

POGONOWSKA, J.

SLOPEK, S/tefan, Prof. Dr., Director of the Ludwik Hirszfild Institut
of Immunology and Experimental Therapy (Instytut Immunologii i
Terapii Doswiadczałnej im. Ludwika Hirszfilda), Polish Academy of
Sciences (PAN--Polska Akademia Nauk), Wrocław.

608 001003

POGONOWSKA, J.
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation:

Source: Warsaw, Postępy Higieny i Medycyny Doswiadczałnej, Vol XV, No 4,
1961, p. 367.

Data: "On Polysaccharide Fractions From Different Types and Variable
Forms of Shigella Flexneri."
English abstract of article English, originally published in
Bull Acad Polon Sci Cl II Biol, 1960, 8, 233.

Authors:

POGONOWSKA, J.

SLOPEK, Stefan; Prof. Dr., Director of the Ludwik Hirsztfeld Insti
of Immunology and Experimental Therapy (Instytut Immunologii i
Terapii Doswiadczałnej im. Ludwika Hirsztfelda), Polish Academy o
Sciences (PAN--Polska Akademia Nauk), Wroclaw.

MIKULASZEK, E.

MIKULASZEK, E.; POGONOWSKA-GOLDHAR, J.

Immunochemical studies on Salmonella dahlem. Pt. 3. Bul
Ac Pol biol 10 no. 12:525-530 '62.

1. Department of Medical Microbiology, School of Medicine,
Warsaw and Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics,
Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw. Presented by E.
Mikulaszek.

*

POGONOWSKA-GOLDHAR, J.; MIKULASZEK, E.

Immunochemical study of Salmonella dahlm. I., II. Bul Ac Pol biol
10 no.10:405-415 '62.

1. Department of Medical Microbiology, School of Medicine, Warsaw,
and Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences,
Warsaw. Presented by E. Mikulaszek.

POGONOWSKA-GOLDHAR, J.

Comparative investigations on chemical and antigen structure of two strains of *Shigella flexneri* occurring in smooth and rough forms. I. Chemical investigations. II. Serological and chromatographic investigations. *Bul Ac Pol biol* 8 no.1:9-18 '60. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, Warsaw.
Presented by E.Mikulszek.

(SHIGELLA PARADYSENTERIAE)	(CHROMATOGRAPHY)
(SEROLOGY)	(CHEMISTRY) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

POGONOWSKA-GOLDHAR, Janina

Comparative studies on chemical and antigenic structures of 2 strains of *Shigella flexneri* in smooth and rough forms. Arch. immun.ter.dosw. 8 no.3:451-480 '60.

1. Zaklad Mikrobiologii Lekarskiej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie
(SHIGELLA immunol)

MIKULASZEK, E.; POGONOWSKA, J.; SLOPEK, S.

Antigen structure of caciilli of the Alkalescens-Dispar group. Bul
Ac Pol biol 8 no.5:205-208 '60. (EEAI 9:11)

1. Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, Warsaw and
L.Hirsfeld Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Wroclaw.
Presented by E.Mikulaszek.

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)
(SHIGELLA ALKALESCENS-DISPAR GROUP)

POGONOWSKA, J.; SLOPEK, S.; MIKULASZEK, E.

On polysaccharide fractions from different types and variable forms
of *Shigella flexneri*. *Bul Ac Pol biol* 8 no.6:233-235 '60. (EEAI 9:12)

1. Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, Warsaw and
L.Hirszfeld Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy
(Wroclaw) Polish Academy of Sciences.
(*SHIGELLA PARADYSENTEVIAE*)
(POLYSACCHARIDES)

POGONOWSKA-GOLDHAR, Janina

SURNAME, Given Names

- Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Department of Medical Microbiology (Zaklad Mikrobiologii i
Affiliation: skiej), School of Medicine (AM--Akademia Medyczna), Warsaw

Director: Prof. E. MIKULASZEK, dr.

Source: Warsaw, Postepy Higieny i Medycyny Doswiadczalnej, Vol XV, No
1961, pp 243-265.

Data: "Properties of Endotoxins of Bacilli of the Enterobacteriaceae
Family with Particular Note of the S→R Change."

670 981

NIKULASZEK, Edmund; SIOMEK, Stefan; CRZYBIEK-HRYNIOVICZ, Krystyna;
GOSZCZAK, Henryk; POLCHOWSKA-COLESZAK, Janina

Immunochemical studies on *S. sonnei* ba.illi. I. Effect of
cell fractions of *S. sonnei* 1, 17 and R upon phagocytosis.
Arch. Immun. Ther. exp. 12 no. 4: 339-348 1964

1. Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, Warsaw;
Department of Bacteriology, Institute of Immunology and Ex-
perimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wrocław, and
Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, Wrocław.

MIKULASZEK, E.; POGONOWSKA-Goldbar, J.; RDULTOWSKA, H.; MULCZYK, M.

Immunochemical studies on *Shigella sonnei*, phase I and II, and forms R I - III. Pts. 1-3. *Bul Ac Pol biol* 11 no.2: 71-83 '63.

1. Department of Medical Microbiology, School of Medicine, Warsaw and Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw. Presented by E. Mikulaszek.

POLAND

J. POGONOWSKA-GOLDHAR and E. MIKULASZEK, Department of Medical Microbiology, College of Medicine (Zaklad Mikrobiologii Lekarskiej AM/Akademia Medyczna), and Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences (Instytut Biochemii i Biofizyki, PAN/Polska Akademia Nauk,) Warsaw.

"Immunochemical Study of *Salmonella dahlen*. Part 1. Methods of Obtaining Cell Fractions."

Warsaw, Bulletin de l'Academie Polonaise des Sciences, Serie des Sciences Biologiques, Vol 10, No 10, 1962; pp 405-410.

Abstract [English article]: Reports fractionation of *S. dahlen*, which was selected because it contains curaminic acid: 12 fractions in each of 2 procedures; one using high temperatures and strong reagents. Two detailed fractionation schemes, 3 tables, 8 Western references.

1/1

PECHERSKIY, A.V.; POGONYA-STEFA NOVICH, Yu.F.

Conditions governing the formation and shape of Lower Paleozoic granitoid intrusions in the eastern slope of the Kuznetsk Alatau. Mat. po geol. i pol.iskop.Kras.kraia no.3:97-109 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

POGONIA, Yu F.

1947

USSR/Geology

Mineral Deposits - Silver, Nickel

"On the Mineralogy of the Nickel-Silver Deposits of the Akol (Minussinsky Region),"
G. P. Barsanov and Yu F. Pogonia, 13 pp

"Izv Akad Nauk USSR Ser Geol" No 2

Authors describe the mineralogical composition and ore types of a new silver deposit discovered 1939 on the Akol source in the Gus river basin, in the southern part of the Minussinsk Region.

PA 1T110

BARSANOV, G.P.; POGONYA, Yu.F.

Native bismuth as a geological thermometer. Trudy Min.muz.
no.1:106-107 '49. (Bismuth) (MLRA 9:6)

RYBAKOV, V.A.; KLYKOV, M.V.; POGONIN, A.D., P.F.

Potentialities for improving excavator performance in strip
mines of the "Magnezit" Plant. Ogneupory 31 no.1:10-13 '66.
(MIRA 1961)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut
po dobyche poleznykh iskopayemykh otkrytym sposobom.

POGGNYALKIN, P.P., gornyy inzh.; RYBAKOV, V.A.

Reducing the labor input in dumping operations on excavation
piles. Gor. zhur. no.5:75-76 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. NIIOGR, Chelyabinsk.

POGONYAYLO, G.F., kand. veter. nauk

Prophylaxis of cholera in suckling piglets. Veterinariia 39
no.10:39-42 0 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy
institut.
(Hog cholera)

POGONYAYLO, G.F., kand.veterinarnykh nauk; TERYUKHANOV, A.B., kand.-
veterinarnykh nauk

Comparative effectiveness of vaccines against hog cholera in
case of aerogenic infection. Veterinariia 37 no.10:33-35 0
'60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut.
(Hog cholera) (Vaccination)

POGONYAYLO, G.F., kand. veter. nauk; ANTIPIN, V., veterinarnyy vrach;
TOVSTUKHO, K., veterinarnyy vrach; KONEYEV, I.M., veterinarnyy
vrach

Immunization of young pigs against paratyphoid fever at an early
age. Veterinariia 41 no.7:42-45 J1 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut
(for Pogonyaylo). 2. Kemerovskaya oblastnaya veterinarnaya
laboratoriya (for Antipin, Tovstukho). 3. Sebezhskeye
proizvodstvennoye upravleniye, Pskovskoy oblasti (for Koneyev).

POGONYALO, G.G.

Use of S.V. Chibisov's method to determine a velocity cross
section in some areas of western Turkmenia. Vop. din. teor. raspr.
seism. voln no.4:79-93 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Turkmenistan—Seismic prospecting)

3,9300

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S/169/60/000/006/005/021

A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1960, No. 6, pp. 35-36,
5798

AUTHORS: Pogonyaylo, G. G., Uspenskiy, I. N.

TITLE: Some Investigations of Waves Repeatedly Reflected by an Overlying
Boundary

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vopr. dinamich. teorii rasprostr. seysmich. voln. 2,
Leningrad, Leningr. un-t, 1959, pp. 37-51

TEXT: The intensities of repeatedly-reflected waves were investigated for an ideally-elastic medium, when the waves had been subjected to additional reflection from the boundary of a low-frequency zone - $\tilde{P}_1^* p_1 p_1 p_0$ (the indices 0 and 1 correspond to the low-frequency zone and the stratum under it) or from the ground surface - $\tilde{P}_1^* p_0 p_0 p_1 p_1 p_0$. The intensities of the waves $\tilde{P}_1^* p_1 p_1 p_0$ and $\tilde{P}_1^* p_0 p_0 p_1 p_1 p_0$ are compared with the intensity of the singly-reflected wave $\tilde{P}_1 p_1 p_0$. It turned out that: 1) the vertical component of the waves $\tilde{P}_1^* p_1 p_1 p_0$ and $\tilde{P}_1^* p_0 p_0 p_1 p_1 p_0$ is comparable in magnitude with the vertical component of $\tilde{P}_1 p_1 p_0$; 2) the intensities of $\tilde{P}_1^* p_1 p_1 p_0$ and $\tilde{P}_1^* p_0 p_0 p_1 p_1 p_0$ are determined in the main by

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Some Investigations of Waves Repeatedly Reflected by an Overlying Boundary

the ratio V_{p_0}/V_{p_1} of the longitudinal wave velocities. For $V_{p_0}/V_{p_1} \leq 0.3$, the waves $\tilde{p}_1 p_1 p_1 p_0$ must be more intense, and for $V_{p_0}/V_{p_1} > 0.3$, they must be less intense than $\tilde{p}_1^* p_0 p_0 p_1 p_0$; 3) the influence of the waves $\tilde{p}_1^* p_1 p_1 p_0$ and $\tilde{p}_1 p_0 p_0 p_1 p_0$ on the main reflection recording may weaken or intensify the main reflection in dependence on the depth of a shot. The comparison of the computational and experimental materials on multiple waves, which were obtained by the Siberian expedition of the Geophysical Institute of the AS USSR in 1953-1954, yields quantitative coincidence. There are 8 references.

O. G. Shamina

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

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POGONYAYLO, M.G., veterinarnyy vrach

Elimination of hog cholera in suckling pigs during fall and
winter farrowing. Veterinariia 40 no.11:37 N '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

POGONYA-STEFANOVICH, Yu.F.

Role of Alpine tectogenesis in the formation of the relief of the
Manskoye Belogor'ye. Mat. po geol. i pol.iskop.Kras.kraia no.3:165-
173 '62. (MLRA 17:2)

SOV/11-59-4-8-16

3 (5)

AUTHORS:

Pogonya-Stefanovich, Yu. F. and Perelomova, V. G.

TITLE:

Volcanic Necks of Devonian Age in the North-Western Part of the Minusinsk Depression (Vulkanicheskiye zherloviny Devonskogo vozrasta severo-zapadnoy chasti Minusinskoy kotloviny)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 99 - 101 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors describe ancient necks of volcanos which were active in the Devonian age. They were discovered by the authors and A. I. Aleksandrov in the north-western part of the Minusinsk depression. Thick blankets of effusive rocks in Lower- and Middle-Devonian deposits were formed by the successive eruption of these volcanos. The necks were filled with rocks of similar composition, texture and structure with those found in the effusive rocks. Three more-or-less-sharp-defined zones were found in each neck, each zone filled with different rock. The study of accumulated rocks showed that they were formed by successive

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Volcanic Necks of Devonian Age in the North-Western Part of the
Minusinsk Depression

SOV/11-59-4-8/16

eruptions of these volcanos and the composition of the
magma erupted varied during the same cycle of volcanic
activity.

ASSOCIATION: Krasnoyarskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye Ministerstva
geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (The Krasnoyarsk Geological
Administration of the Ministry of Geology and Conservation
of Mineral Resources of the USSR.

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1958.

Card 2/2

POGONYA-STEFA NOVICH, Yu.F.

New data on the stratigraphy of late Tertiary sediments in the eastern margin of the West Siberian Plain. Geol. i geofiz. no.3:104-106 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kazachinskaya ekspeditsiya Krasnoyarskogo geologicheskogo upravleniya.
(West Siberian Plain--Geology, Stratigraphic)

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused R-1
by Viruses and Rickettsiae.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 92700

Author : ~~Pogonyalo, G. F.~~, Popov, I. A., Kuznetsov,
I. S., Podokshik, S. B.

Inst : Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of
Veterinary Science.

Title : Simultaneous Anti-Plague Vaccinations at
Large Pig-Fattening Farms as a Single Measure
for a Quick Eradication of the Epizootic
Character of Swine Plague.

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Leningra. n.-i. vet. in-ta, 1956,
vyp. 6, 126-132

Abstract : No abstract.

Card : 1/1

POGONYAYLO, G.F., kand.vet.nauk

Dry lapinized virus-vaccine for hog cholera. Veterinariia 36
no.2:51-55 F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut.
(Hog cholera)

POGONYAYLO, G. F. and TERYUKHANOV, A. B.
TERYUKHANOV, A. B.

"Comperative efficiency of vaccines against hog cholera and
aërogen infection."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 10, 1960, p. 33

Pogonyaylo - Caus. Vet. Sci - Leningrad NIV1

POGONYAYLO, G.G.; USPENSKIY, I.M.

Some investigations on multiple reflection of waves from an
overlying interface. Vop.din.teor.raspr.seism.voln. no.2:
37-51 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

(Seismic waves)

PODGORECKI, K.

PRINCIPLES OF THE INDUCTION HEATING OF STEEL AND ITS APPLICATION IN FORGES. K. Podgorecki, (Hutnick, 1950, vol. 17, July-Aug., pp. 217-225). In Polish. The fundamental interdependence of the parameters of induction heating such as frequency, current, and time of heating are discussed. The description of inductors and the influence of their shape on heating properties, types of generator of increased frequency, and heating installations in a modern forge are given. V.G.

p - 32

9

Investigation on the Suitability of Steel and Cast Iron for Case-Hardening with High-Frequency Currents. F. Staub and M. Fugerech, (*Press Industrie (Glasgow Inst. Met.*, 1931, 8, No. 5, 375-387). [In Polish]. The results of investigations on the induction hardening of steel, steel castings, and cast iron are presented. The effect of surface temperature reached during heating on the hardness of the surface layer and the effect of the heating time on the depth of hardening are discussed. The mechanism of the transformations during high-frequency heating and their influence on the structure of the hardened zone are discussed.—V. G.